TENTH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Notable Gathering of the W.R.C. at Lincoln's Old Church.

Fine Address of President and Reports of Officers-Silver Anniversary Gifts.

The 10 h National Convention assembled at the Baptist Church, under call of the National President, which was beautifully decorated with National colors for the occasion. The sessions of the first day were held there, when an adjournment was taken to the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, made historic and sacred as the church in which Abraham Lincoln worshipped, and which was conveniently and centrally located. This was in response to an invitation brought by Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan from the Ladies' Citizens' Committee of Washington; Ciara Corps, \$77,517.17. General fund, \$122,535.81. Barton, National Chaplain, Chairman. At the opening of the Convention the greetings of the Citizens' Committee were extended by Comrade John Joy Edson, 61st N. Y., Chairman Citizens' Committee. Both of these representatives received the cordial thanks of the Con-

The second day of the Convention a welcome was extended by Clara Barton to the church provided by the Ladies Citizens' Committee, and throughout the sessions elegant noon lunches were served.

A Committee from the National Encampment, represented by Edgar Allen, of Virginia, bore greetings from the 26th National Encarapment, which were returned by a Committee consisting of Annie Wittenmyer and Charity Rusk Craig, Past National President, and Isabella T. Bagley and Emma B. Lowd, Past Department Presidents. Returning from the Encampment they reported a magnificent reception and a ringing welcome from Commander-in-Chief Palmer, responded to in an equally felicitous manner by the Chairman, Annie Wittenmyer.

The Committee on Courtesies reported greetings to Past Commander-in-Chief Paul Van Der Voort; also, a message of sympathy to the President of the United States and Mrs. Harrison. Greetings were returned to the Daughters of Veterans in National Encampment assembled. Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Commanderin-Chief, was admitted, and bore greetings from her husband, who had been formally invited to visit the Convention. Reports of officers were received and much routine work per-

As the National President, Sue A. Pike Sanders, celebrated the 25th anniversary of her marriage Sept. 19, a series of surprises were arranged by the officers and Aids of the National Convention associated with her through-

The first presentation was of an elegant silver tea service from National Aids and a few personal friends, Flo J. Miller, Editor of the Picket Guard, Monticello, Ill., making a most eloquent and beautiful presentation address. This service consisted of 17 pieces, a silver tea-pot, water-pot, tea-caddy, preserve-dish, sirup-cup and saucer, cracker-jar, two salts and two peppers, sugar-bowl, creamer, water-pitcher, and spoonholder.

The Department of the Potomac presented the National President seven pieces of silver, consisting of a silver salver, pitcher, goblet, bowl, fruit-dish, and a pair of silver candlesticks. Officers of the National staff and standing

committees presented a set of solid silver teaspoons, beautifully marked with the initials of the President. These teas were unique and varied in design, and were from representatives of the Relief Corps from the State of these were the Toledo (O.) spoon, from Past National President Kate B. Sherwood, with an imprint of the Toledo Soldiers' Memorial Hall; the Washington-portrait spoon, from Lydia C. Hopkins, Executive Board; the Buffelo (a buffalo head with ruby eyes), from Department President Ellen M. Putnam, Executive Board; Boston "Hub" spoon, from Past National President, E. Florence Barker; Kansas, "Sunflower" spoon, with imprint State House, from National Senior Vice President Margaret R. Wickens: the Tennessee souvenir tea, from Bianca L. Muller, Executive Board; "Old "Vice President Mary Lyle Reynolds; Oregon souvenir tea, imprint of Mount Hood, from Eliza A. Caulkins, Executive Board; the " Paul Revere Ride" spoon, from Harriet L. Reed, Secretary National Pension Committee. National Inspector Lena Robb, Ohio; National L. and I. Officer, Emily S. Butterfield, Indiana, and National President Ella Cobean add decoration teas; and there are others not yet

The official printer, G.A.R., E. B. Stillings, of Boston, joined the National Officers in the gift of a "Bunker Hill" spoon. These gifts were presented on a basket of flowers, by Kate B. Sherwood, as a mark of the confidence and esteem of associate officers, with the hope that they would long serve as a reminder of an arduous year spent in upbuilding the work of

(Remainder of proceedings next week.) ---

AN ABLE PAPER.

Extracts from the Address of the National President. Officers and Members of the Tenth National

In the chief city of our great Nation, surrounded by all that is grand and great in the gift of God and man, we have assembled once more to render an account of the past year and legislate for the Straits," another link has been added to that everwonderful past; another year has recorded, day by day, its joys and sorrows, lights and shadows. pleasures and trials. Each life has been more or less affected by the changes, and the bravest are those who have faced trials and resisted temptayoud recall, the future is full of hope. The present alone is ours, and bids us be diligent.

I fully appreciate the great bonor conferred by placing in my hands the guidance of our Order; and, having accepted the sacred trust, have, in the light of a clear conscience, performed every duty presented to the best of my ability. Looking into the faces before me, I am forcibly

reminded that the girls of the sixties are the matrons of to-day. For a moment imagine yourselves again the fair young girls upon whose lives no real clouds of war, instead of crav-ludged econded Nation's head to-day, we should find ourselves surrounded by brave young heroes armed against an epector's report. unholy rebellion. Here in the City of Washington, where the archives of our Nation are sucred filed, and where 20 years ago domestic and foreign intervention threatened the overthrow of our Government, we breathe the air of liberty. The evidences of tids lotter strife are seen in crippled forms of humanity, the hundreds of silent battlefields that dot the hills and valleys of the sunny Bouth, and the vast cemeteries where sleep the Na-

tion's heroes. Here on sacred soil we are doubly reminded of our duty to the living. By the silvered heads and faltering steps of the marching hosts we know they are growing old, and one by one, following in quick succession, they will drop from the ranks, leaving behind those who claim our sympathy and

It is for those who fought the good fight and from paying per capitatax until their prosperity ideas presented by the National Council and subtheir dependent ones we, as an organization, labor and legislate to-day.

In recognition of these duties—charitable, memorial, and educational-here, at our common altar, let us, as representatives from every por ion of our loved country, concentrate our best thoughts for the upbuilding and extension of our

WORK OF THE YEAR.

The legislation of the ninth National Convention placed in the hands of the present Administration many unpleasant duties to perform and instructions to carry out. In accordance with obligation of office each decision and act has been promuigated and executed to the very best of my ability

and understanding.

All matters pertaining to the work, discipline,
and weltare of the Order have been carefully reviewed, and judgment passed in accordance with facts and testimony produced and my most conscientlous ideas of right. Often the way has been dark and fettered by complications which at times seemed almost insurmountable, yet by perseverance the end has been reached and the burdens

adopted by ninth Convention, was published and distributed among the Corps of the Order at an early date and is now in general use, and I feel asgared that its perfection and excellence is highly

appreciated, and that it receives general commen-In compliance with action of the last National

sale, as other supplies. Being a new work and not knowing what the demands might be I only ordered 2,000 published, which have nearly all been sold, and not only paid full cost of publication, but the price paid Annie Wittenmyer for the same, leaving a balance to the credit of the Order. By the general demand for this work and the letters received in expression of approval I feel justified n recommending that another and larger edition be at once published, that all orders be speedily met. Careful study of the interests of the Order, that have occupied sleepless hours, will be presented in the way of recommendations for your consideration.

GROWTH OF THE ORDER. The extension of our Order has almost reached its utmost limit, having located in Idaho the past year, leaving Alabama alone without a Relief Corps. Its growth has ceased to be spontaneous, while a stendy and substantial upbuilding characterizes our advancement everywhere. The world recognizes our efforts, and our popularity is in keeping with our objects. Not only are our numbers increasing and influence growing, but the women who are engaged in the holy work of charity due a Nation's defenders are expanding their ideas and capabilities, which will make them better women and mothers and brighter guiding stars of happier homes, from whence the coming man will go forth, ever turning back with rever-

power of a Nation. 'It is not how high, but how well we build, Real glory springs from the quiet conquest of our-selves." Our Order now numbers 130,789, there having been an increase of 13,218 during the past year. biring the year \$31,138.34 has been turned over to Posts. Cash for relief, \$61,453.63. Relief other than money, \$38,941.33. Balance in the relief funds of

ence and respect to the influence and teachings of

INSPECTION. This subject properly belongs to the National Inspector, in whose report the work of the office is most ably presented; yet, having carefully invesigated the present system of inspection for the past ive years, I consider it my duty at the present to add my opinions to those of the National Inspector, as to the desirability of expending so much money for inspections which might be utilized for the

higher work of our Order. In General Orders, annual reports, and newspaper locals of receptions and banquets given in honor of Inspectors, this subject has a pleasant appearance, and may add temporary interest to the Corps; yet there are so many important facts to be considered that outbalance the small benefit received from such visits, I claim the privilege of presenting a few.

The members of our Order are composed principally of women who have passed the meridian of whose daily cares and responsibilities of home and family are scarcely suspended for the brief reriod of a Corps meeting. Such women pay dues, assist in raising money for charity and join n Memorial Day exercises, yet consider it useless to spend time in following direct lines and turning square corners. From such our officers are mostly chosen to conduct the affairs of our Corps, and are expected to be come familiar with the duties of their respective offices. The time of inspection comes when their duties are about to devolve upon successors, who may or may not have been present at inspection. Old officers retire and new ones assume command; and again the year has almost passed before the new officers have had a chance to avail themselves of the benefit of In-

The Woman's Relief Corps has almost passed he first decade of its existence; our Department and National Conventions have been educators of representatives from a majority of the Corps of our Order, hence contain women quite as capable of performing the work of inspection as those isually sent from a distance. It has always been my opinion that instructors were more necessary than Inspectors; and though opposed to the present expensive system of inspection, I am decidedly in favor of a system of instruction. At the present time it requires from \$250 to \$300 per month to meet the expenses of our National W.R.C. Home, where worthy women of the war justly claim our charity. Our Home Board are obliged to manage most carefully to meet the necessary expenses of the Home. Each year our responsibility becomes greater, the number of inmates increase, and as old age surely comes with greater demands, we must utilize every possible resource, that our great and exemplary work may

In order to place this subject before the 10th National Convention as vividly as possible, the statisics of the last annual inspection of the various Departments of our Order have been officially reived and consolidated for your consideration. The inspection of some Departments having been conducted at the expense of Corps are not included in this report. From 24 Departments I have received the full cost of the last annual inspection, which amounts to \$2.563. Divide this by 12, and you will find that this amount will pay at least two-thirds of the present expense of keeping the Home. At the present time is it desirable or just to give so great an amount of our hard-earned charity money into the hands of the railroad companies? This subject certainly is worthy of careful consideration and immediate legislation for a Massachusetts to the State of Oregon. Among | change, in consideration of all the facts in the case. I refer you to the recommendations found in the report of the National Inspector, in which I most

> heartily concur. COLORED CORPS.

Among the thousands that represent our Order none are found more enthusiastic, faithful, and obedient than those who, though free, have not entirely escaped oppression. They are prompt in their duties and correct with their reports, so far as finances are concerned. The accounts received of their excellent work among their people who need harity assure us that the institution of colored Corps is a great benefit to that race, who joined our forces for liberty and the Union, though at that time very few knew the blessings of liberty await-Kentucky Home" spoon, from National Junior | ing victory. All seemed to be impressed with the ove of freedom, and gave even their last crust to the soldier in distress who became a subject of their charity. As a matter of experiment, the colored Corps of Virginia were placed under provisional rule at the close of the last Administration; the results thereof were left to the present Administraion to consider. After months of continued writig, explaining and instructing, it was found the Corps were not only unable to understand the directions given by their Provisional Department President, but were unwilling to report to the them to Detached Corps, which decision was promulgated in National General Orders, No. 6.

The matter of inspection among these Corps has become a subject that should be thoroughly and wisely considered. From the fact that so many are unable to read or write, it seems useless to expend money in trying to teach them the use of blanks which many intelligent white Corps stumble over year after year. Forms are the pride of the colored race; and although they may not march in charity and progress in the Woman's Relief a "bee" line to the teachings of our Ritual, their meetings will be regular, their badges bright, and their charity at command, So long as they are correct with their per capita in accordance with members reported, I see no need of puzzling their minds about demands for delinquent, dropped or transferred membership, that shall render their reports correct and perfect according to our compli-

cated bianks. We must consider the few years that intervene between their present status and bondage, and, in comparison with ages of education and enlightenment that has surrounded us, commend most highly the advancement of the colored race. Among this people are some who are most intelligent and well educated, and as such excel in their work for the Order; they are gradually educating future. Since last we met, in the "City of the | their people up to our standard. Since distances are so great, and colored Corps so isolated, I deem lengthening chain of time which makes of the | it not only useless, but cruel to fetter their work of charity by trying to teach them that which is the same as Greek to their understanding. Yet I couragement, I consider it advisable to visit them of our Order and the duty they, as members, owe their colored comrades; at the same time give them any instructions they may be able to grasp, and by so doing extend our work of charity under

In February Mrs. L. A. Turner, our "Southern missionary," as usual tendered her services to assist these people as far as possible on her return from her annual visit South. A complete list of Corps on or near her route was furnished by the National Secretary, so that, by management, she was enabled to visit a goodly number; and sorrow had yet come, when with pride you "bound | knowing, as we do, the large, kind and unselfish en the warrior's scorf" and bade him go in defense | heart of our pioneer member, we may be assured of American liberty. Could we but take that of falthful service and kindly instruction at the hend the labor, tact, and judgment required to backward step and stand beneath the threatening | hands of our "Good Samaritan," From the quarterly reports received, with that of Mrs. Turner, I seterans that have passed in grand review at their base my opinions concerning the colored Corps, an lence in every imaginable form and variety will occount of which will be found in the National In-

NORTH AND SOUTH DAKOTA.

Ninth National Convention Instructed the Nathe Corps in North and South Dakota, and take such steps as are necessary to relieve the burden of per capita tax, in part or whole, until such time as they might be self-supporting." No sooner had this order been promulgated in General Orders han a strong protest came from South Dakota against such action of Convention, with the information that the Department of South Dakota was not in need of charity or pity, and I am happy to say that the success of this Department during the year has proven the facts in the case, By request of the Department President of North Dakota the Corps at Steele, N. D., was relieved

PENSION WORK.

As there were several women in the National Home entitled to pensions as mothers, widows and Army Nurses, the Board of Directors asked that Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer be authorized to go to Washington and make an effort to secure the same. Under their instructions, early in February she | and weigh important issues, I have made no official went to Washington and commenced her work. The claims of eight Army Nurses, which could not be acted upon by the Pension Bureau, were presented as special bills to Congress; the other cases (one mother and three widows) were pressed in the Pension Office, additional evidence secured, and these four of the inmates have already received

As Mrs. Wittenmyer was in Washington and was willing to undertake the work, Mrs. Sherwood, Chairman of the Pension Committee, requested her to assist in securing the passage of the general Army Nurse pension bill. She at once undertook the work with great zeal, and her pleadings before the Pension Committee made a deep impression, She telegraphed Mrs. Harriette L. Reed, Secretary According to instruction the new Ritual, as and assist in the work. Mrs. Reed came, and remained in Washington several weeks, doing all she could to advance the bill in the House. Nearly five mouths were spent in hard work to scoure the passage of this bill through the House. There, in a heated city, for the sake of economy, Mrs. Wittenmyer was quartered in the back room of the third story of a second-class hotel, where she | may be found summed up in her most excefully-Convention the Red Book was also published, and placed in the hands of the National Treasurer for had influence with the members of the House, In the month of July I found it necessary to

urging upon them the necessity of exerting every power possible to assist in carrying the bill through. In her personal efforts among members of the ing and walking, she several times blistered her feet for the sake of her co-laborers—the Army

On June 28 this bill passed the House by over a two-thirds vote, and I am happy to say the Chairman of the Pension Committee, A. N. Martin, and W. II. Butler, the author of the bill, received two beautiful baskets of rosebuds fresh from the green-house, with cards attached, bearing the compilments and thanks of the National Woman's Relief Corps. This bill was immediately followed to the Senate, and every influence brought to bear to push it through that body, but it was delayed by the Pension Committee of the Senate, and when brought forward a substitute was offered. It being near the close of the session, and requiring a conference committee of both Houses, the bill was endangered; hence it was necessary to bring every possible force to bear to compel action. The Committee and Senators were pressed on every side by letters, telegrams and personal appeals to secure the passage of the bill through the Senate. On July 27 the Senate passed the substitute, which went to the House, who refused to concur

in the Senate bill. A conference committee was ordered, who reached an agreement, and the bill women that molded their lives for the perfecting On Aug. 5 the bill was signed by President Harrion, and is now a law. Let us rejoice together, that at last these dear women have received the recognition due them for the self-sacrificing service they rendered our soldiers when sickness and sorrow became their lot, when homes and mothers

Owing to the extra amount of expense incurred in publishing and sending out the new Ritual, the furnishing of the Journal free to Corps and Posts, and the cost of the Canton Court of Inquiry, which was paid under protest, it has required unusual economy to make our crippled finances meet the demands of the year. It being my opinion (which opinion was sustained by my Conneil) that the law applying to Corps as found in Rules and Regulations, Sec. 4, Art. VII., Chap. V., should apply the same to Departments and National organizations, I ordered all bills in the case of Canton Court of Inquiry sent to the Department of Ohio for payment, which were returned unsettled. It is still my opinion that the money paid under protest to settle the cost of the Canton Court of Inquiry should have been paid by the Department of Ohio, and I hereby recommend that this Convention order the Department of Ohio to refund the full amount of

the cost at once to the National treasury. Notwithstanding the great pressure upon our finances, the report of the National Treasurer will show that we have met all demands and there is still a balance to our credit. In this connection I would advise that hereafter this National body exercise greater care in bringing burdens upon the National treasury. In consideration of the extra expense in conducting the pension work, and the ecessity of providing a burial-ground for our National Home, with the consent of my Council I ordered \$150 of the Jensie Wells fund transferred to the Home fund. I would advise that the small sum now remaining in the Jensie Wells fund be kept intact to assist Mrs. Wells in going to housekeeping in case of her husband's release from

NATIONAL W.R.C. HOME.

With pleasure I call your attention to the success of our National W.R.C. Home and its most able management. An examination of the accounts of the Home will show that the strictest economy has been practiced through the past year, and yet the inmates have been comfortable and happy and are most appreciative of our efforts in their behalf. We, as an organization, are under obligations to the Legislature of the State of Ohio for the magnificent Ohio Cottage, that has been erected on our beautiful grounds at Madison, as a home for the worthy women of the war; and I feel it my duty to recommend that a vote of thanks of this Convention be extended to the most able committee who have had in charge the building and furnishof this beautiful Home.

While we had cause to regret the loss of our first Matron, Miss Kate L. Cooledge, who had become so endeared to the inmates, we have reason to reoice that another was so soon found to fill her lace. While it was very hard for the inmates of the Home to part with Miss Cooledge, I feel assured that Mrs. Hannah R. Plimpton has become equally endeared to everyone, and in her superior business management we have bright hopes for the future. It has been my pleasure to note the great interest of the Home Board in the welfare of the institution, each member doing her atmost to make the enterprise a success and add to the comfort of the inmates. The amount of thought expended, labor put forth and correspondence conducted, entitles them to the thanks of our Order, Mrs. Pluma L. Cowles is particularly entitled to the gratitude of our Order for her untiring and

faithful zeal in behalf of the Home. As this subject will be presented in full by the Chairman of the Board, I will only add we have indeed great cause to be proud of our National Home. RELIEF.

For special relief the calls have been many, all of which have been carefully investigated and, when found worthy, placed in the hands of Corps for special work. Early in the year a request was made through General Orders asking Corps desiring special duties to report to National Headquarters. Many responded, and to them these special calls for charity were assi ned; and I am pleased to report that every call has been generously met and much good has been the result not only to those in need but to the Corps that have been interested in special work.

One hundred dollars has been sent Jensie Wells from the fund contributed for her assistance. In many cases, upon careful investigation, it has been found that those applying were not in need; and in consideration of these facts it is hoped that tions until carefully investigated by those to whom orders drawn upon the National relief fund during

SPECIAL ORDERS. Fully believing it detrimental to the general welfare of our Order to promulgate the findings of a Court of Inquiry in General Orders, I have communicated all such as have arisen during my Administration through special orders for the Department in which the trouble originated, sending same. It was therefore thought best to remand | such orders outside of this Department to members of the National Staff and Department Presidents only. By doing this, I believe much unpleasant publicity is avoided, and the good name of our Order protected.

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON PROPERTY. In accordance with instructions of ninth Convention, a call was made, through General Orders No. 6, for funds to assist in the improvement of the Andersonville Prison property. Through correspondence with the Department Commander of Georgia, G.A.R., it was ascertained that \$1,000 was needed to raise the purchase debt, that the managers might be able to present the same to the Grand Army at the Washington Encampment. As only about \$500 of this amount has been sent to National Treasurer, the matter of presentation will be postponed another year. I trust the full amount may e placed in the hands of National Treasurer before the Encampment of 1893. WORLD'S FAIR.

In accordance with the instructions of ninth Convention, the matter of representation of the W.R.C. in the coming World's Fair, to be held in the city of Chicago in 1893, has been duly considered. After some little correspondence with Mrs. Bertha M. H. Palmer, President of the Board of Lady Managers, a personal interview was held with Mrs. Palmer at her office in Chicago. After having presented our Order in all phases, together with the instructions of ninth Convention, Mrs. would not ignore this people. As a matter of en- Palmer stated the probable limit of space to be donated and restrictions of an exhibit. In accordwhen convenient and tell them of the great work | ance with faces stated, a written requisition for space in the Woman's Building, pro rata with all applicants, was filed with the Secretary. Circular Letter No. 2 was sent to all members of the National Council, asking their opinions as to how we as an Order might best be represented. Response came from nine members, with as many different ideas of representation, from all of which recommendations have been formed upon which the present Convention may act. Only those who have by actual observation and careful study of the various demands required for a successful exmotto, and objects of our Order, and the supreme excellence due the World's exhibit, can compreplace before the world such representation as our order demands. There the highest type of excelconcentrate as an inexpressible, grand and magnificent whole. While all other organizations of women are

planning to represent their objects and work, it is essential that ours, the largest charitable organization on earth, should have a permanent place among the many. Not alone for the mere matter of display, but prominent among the world's Headquarters for approval. grandest types of excellence, ours, under the flag of our country, with all lis ties of Fraternity blessed deeds of Charity and world-renowned Loyalty should here represent the character and worth of our grand American women. To secomplish this object in a manner becoming our Order. it is necessary that the first steps be carefully considered. In order that the subject may be placed before this Convention in such manner as to utilize the best thought and legislation of our National representatives, I have concentrated the different mit the same through recommendations for your

consideration. OFFICIAL VISITS. Fully believing that the duties devolving upon me as National President could as a general thing be best accomplished in my office, where, free from influence or prejudice, I might carefully consider visits during the year, excepting in case of necessity, and such have been very few.
In order to understand the true status of affairs,

and be able to advise intelligently, I visited the National W.R.C. Home at Madison, attended the first meeting of the Home Board, and witnessed the ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone of the Ohio Cottage.
In September I made an official visit to the for an exhibit for our Order, I found Mrs. Palmer

in her private office, outside of which many were

waiting to be presented. In turn I was received by

the woman who, in her high social standing, is

giving her entire service and time to lead the world. The results of this visit are found under separate heading.
In November I visited the National Inspector, Mrs. Emily J. Butterfield, to confer with her in regard to the best interests of the work placed under her official care. The results of such conference

make an official visit to the home of Mrs. Wittenmyer, in order to consult with her in regard to the interests of the Home, her work in Washington on House, and other duties that required much stand- the pension bill, and certain important arrangements for the 10th National Convention. Though feet for the sake of her co-laborers—the Army my visit was brief, I was royally entertained at Nurses, who did much heroic work during the late Zephyr Lee Place, the home of Annie Witten-

MEMORIAL DAY.

The Memorial orders that have been issued by Department Presidents the present year are beautiful beyond expression. Though the sentiment has been the same, the tender words that have been woven into sentences of gentle command have been as varied as the authors. As a whole, they combine the purest and most pathetic thoughts of our leaders and form one grand lesson that might appropriately be bound in gilt and placed in the libraries of our homes. Each year a grateful Nation bows in more holy reverence on our Memorial Day. Time has softened the hearts where dwelt acute revenge, and brothers of one National Home join the hand of friendship under the same old flag. In place of a few bouquets placed here and there by loving hands of those who were indeed bereft, we now find the brightest sprigs of evergreen and sweetest flowers that bloom in May scattered profusely over the graves of our heroes North and South. Of all the forms and ceremonies connected with the holidays of our Nation, there are none that demand and receive such recognition as that which pathetically and modestly attracts the hearts of our great people on the 30th day of May.

Although for many years their silence has spoken volumes in unenumerated broken households all over our land, it is not for those who are happy in eternity we chant the solemn dirge; yet we sometimes think their patriotic spirits linger near as we minister at the bedsides of their loved ones left behind or cover their graves with flowers. By the sad, sweet ceremonies of this day, nationally recognized, we teach the rising generation the lesson f forgiveness in keeping with the Golden Rule. Not in triumphant exultant speech or song such as boasts of victory over a foreign enemy, but with reverential dignity becoming the acknowledged ascendency of right, we teach the lessons of love and patriotism that shall grow to bless our Nation and mankind. * * *

CONCLUSION.

Although the year of my Administration has been long and unusually full of complications it has recorded many happy hours that will appear as bright memories in the future, around which will cluster the many kind thoughts and acts of those with whom I have been associated. The bright and dark phases of the year have united, trust, to make me stronger for the future. While I strive to forget the sadness, I shall tenderly cherish the courteous treatment I have received from each and every member of the Order. The fact that our women have been kind even when sentence seemed to them unjust but proves their superior strength to meet disappointment and adversity and still maintain their allegiance to the Order. A more faithful, kind, and obliging staff of officers and committees never served an Administration than mine. From the beginning to the end all have been true.

The members of the National Pension and Relief Committee who have assisted in securing the passage of the general Army Nurse bill are amply repaid for the labors, which have at last been crowned with success, and are now, at least, entitled to a rising vote of thanks of this Convention The Home Board have zenlously watched and guarded the interests of the Home-been true to their trust, and ever faithful. Important matters referred to the National Coun-

cil have received careful consideration and a speedy response. Lena Robb, National Instituting and Installing Officer, has watched the extension of the Order among detached Corps, kindly instructed, and gently guided them on to success. Her report is worthy of your attention.

Emma Stark Hampton, my most able and efficient counselor, has been to me a guiding star over often troubled sea. By her carefully-prepared the numerous demands upon me for legal advice. at some of the meetings between old comrades. he took in Lydda, thus introducing Christian-Emily J. Butterfield, National Inspector, has devoted the most of her time to the duties of her office and the advancement of its interests and has proven herself a most faithful and able officer. Clara Barton, our National Chaplain, has presented a report of her werk, which speaks for it- ter which the inquiry aroused had subsided known as the patron saint of England. It was The water pouring down the hillsides found self. It should be carefully read by every member of the Order to gain a knowledge of its excellence. In all business transactions with Armilla A. Cheney, our National Treasurer, I have found her ever the same genial and helpful friend. By the associations of the past year I am again assured of her faithful service and excellent business qualifications, which add much to the success of the National President and Secretary. Ella Cobeau, National Secretary, has not only

proved herself a capable and faithful officer, but has been a valuable counselor at all times, and the friendship of 25 years has been more closely ce- eating the Lieutenant's pet. mented by our united efforts in behalf of our work of charity. National Senior Vice-President Margaret R. Wickins and National Junior Vice-President Mary Lyle Reynolds, early in my Administration, ten-

dered their loyal support, and have been faithful to every charge. Together, the officers of my Administration have been a strong support, and the pleasant associafeelings of respect and affection.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

1. That there be no changes made in the Rules and Regulations after the first edition of each administration; that in this edition the Rules and Regulations, Red Book, and Ritual be made to 2. That the National Pension Committee be dissolved; that its unfinished business be transferred no call will be responded to in the way of dona- to the National W.R.C. Home Board: that the Home Board be empowered to incur such expendian appeal for help is made. There have been no tures as shall make the bill passed by Congress operative at the earliest possible period; Annie Wittenmyer, President of the Board, in recognition of her important services on behalf of Army Nurse legislation, and of her eminence during and since the war in every line of soldier activities, be employed as the special agent of the National Woman's Relief Corps, to prosecute the laims of Army Nurses in Washington, with such empensation as the National Council shall decide

> 3. That the salary of National Secretary be continued to close of National Convention. 4. That a complete roster of every National Administration be recorded in the new Official Roster, and that hereafter all National Presidents be instructed to have the record complete at the close of their respective administrations, in order to avoid all possible errors. 5. That the incoming National President be in-Andersonville Prison property. 6. That Sec. 4, Art. I., Chap. II. be amended by the first vacant number on the Department roster."

structed to make another call, through General Orders, for funds to complete the purchase of inserting the following: "That new Corps take 7. That the word "annually" be inserted in the place of "quarterly," in Sec. 10, Art. VI., Chap. V. 8. That all supplies not needed at National Head quarters be filed with National Treasurer, to save the expense of annual expressage. 9. That the Department of Ohio be commanded

to refund to the National Treasury the full amount of the cost of the Court of Inquiry appointed by the National President to try the case of Koons vs. Clark, at Canton, O. 10. That all reports pertaining to the National W.R.C. Home be not only published in the Journal, but separately, in pamphlet form, in sufficient quantity to supply the demand for the same. 11. That the expenses of Pluma L. Cowles, Sec

National Conventions of 1891 and 1892, be paid from the National Treasury. 12. That the National Woman's Relief Corps be roperly represented at the World's Fair in 1893; that Departments be requested to make no separate exhibits, but unite in National representation, 13. That this Convention appoint a Superintendent, who shall, under the direction of the National resident, have full charge of the exhibit during he World's Fair; that she be instructed to precure such assistance as may be needed to carry out the work, the expense of which shall be borne by the

retary of the National W.R.C. Home Board, to the

National W.R.C. 14. That the Superintendent be paid a salary of not less than \$50 per month, from Jan. 1, 1893, until Dec. 1, 1893, and that all necessary expenses incurred by her in the discharge of her duties be borne by the National organization. 15. That each Department be requested by this

National exhibit. 16. That all available space be procured in the ling the profession of law. Mr. Cleaves Woman's Building and constituted Headquarters of the W.R.C., which shall be a welcome retreat for the weary, and a protection in case of sickness or need until better cared for; that all necessary conveniences be attached; that each Department be requested to donate decorations for the same, to | 1884, Surveyor of the Port of Portland, Me., be sent through their respective Department 17. That if it be decided by the World's Fair Committee that articles can be sold, that the Sup-

souvenir, which shall be sold to assist in defraying

the expenses of the exhibit.

I cannot lay aside the cares of office without some feelings of regret-regret that I have not been able to accomplish more for the Order I love, and the consciousness of a severance of official ties that are sweet and sacred, and will be while life lasts. I feel it my duty to bid you be watchful of our triple motto, "Fraternity, Charity, and Loyalty," the cabalistic words that bind us to the Grand Army of the Republic, Fraternity is the golden chain that unites sympathetic hearts; may it grow stronger as one by one the links of the Grand Army grow less, and brighter shine until the last is broken. Let sweet Charity dwell within your hearts, and may you scatter seeds of kindness that shall grow to bless our Order and mankind. Let the true principles of Loyalty emanate from every heart and tongue, and the love of country be taught the rising generations in such lessons as shall enthuse to noble and patriotic lives. The time has come when every effort should be put forth to this end, that Liberty

and Union may ever abide under the Stars and Already the flag of our country waves from the schoolhouses of our land, and now let the gospel President of the Board of Lady Managers of the of peace and good will to man be preached beneath World's Fair, to confer with her in regard to space | the Nation's flag. I believe the time has come when the Bible, the ballot-box and the flag should now and forever rest side by side upon our country's altar, that their teachings, sentiments and responsibilities may unite to guide the hearts, minds and hands that must preserve us a great and lasting Nation.

> If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble Let each subscriber try it.

SONS OF VETERANS.

A Monster Reunion Held in Grant Tent, Grand Army Place.

Brother E. R. Campbell called to order a very Tent. Comrade S. T. Cameron, of Washington, briefly welcomed the Sons to the National Capital.

Surg. Gen. R. W. Wilcox, of New York, on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, was then presented. He thought the most pleasant feature of the Encampment was the privilege accorded the Sons of meeting here the men who had made one country and one flag an assured fact. Nothing could be better for the future safety of the country than the perpetuation of the principles of the Sons of Vet-Secretary Noble was introduced as a friend of

the Sons, and one who never lost an opportunity of assisting them. He said that in years to come some poet of the land would sing of the achievements of this country, and his sweetest songs would be those in which he pictured the glory of the American soldier. Yet he would not rest there, but be would sing again and again of how the sons of that soldier took up the work of their father and made more glorious the country of their birth. The boys gave the Secretary three rousing

cheers at the close of his few words, and Miss Daisy Tittle, of Cincinnati, a veteran's daughter, sweetly recited "The Stripes and the Stars," responding to an enthusiastic encore with "The Veteran's Daughter," the line, "When I am older I'll capture the son of a vet," being greeted with such laughter and applause that the little lady was compelled to cease for several minutes.

A ringing patriotic speech was delivered by Comrade E. Potter Dustin, 19th and 58th Ill. He declared that the G.A.R. was not giving that support and encouragement to the Sons that they deserved. Yet upon the Sons of Veterans depended the future welfare of the country. Brother S. F. Hodgeson, of Cushing Camp, welcomed the Sons on behalf of the local organizations.

Comrade John McElroy, of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, was introduced as the very best friend of the Sons of Veterans. He said he did not claim the proud distinction of being "the very best friend" they had, but he did wish to be understood as endeavoring to do all he could for them. Col. William E. Bundy, Past Division Commander of the Sons of Veterans of Ohio, was

by several good stories and the giving of much good advice. The meeting closed with short speeches by Col. Long, of Baltimore, and Col. Boston, of Rhode Island, and recitations by Miss Tittle.

next introduced and entertained the assemblage

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR. A Very Pleasant Reunion Held in Thomas Tent, Grand Army Place.

The men who nearly starved, wasted, and were so brutally treated in the prison-pens of and exact opinions I have been enabled to meet | years. Hands were clasped and tears were shed | Azotus to Cesarea. (8: 40.) It is not unlikely | ing down from the heavens. wait to cook the dog, but ate it raw. Others | ures of speech in literature. (Cant., 2:1; Isa., told how they were punished for killing and | 35:2.)

Secretary L. P. Williams called the meeting to order, saying that through the kindly consideration of those in charge of the Encampment the ex-prisoners had for the first time in name. Eneas had been sick for eight years, utmost limit of endurance, the water around their history been accorded the recognition all that time confined to his bed. He had palsy. us growing deeper and deeper each second, the they deserved.

The entire assemblage sang "Glory, Glory, tions of the year will ever be remembered with Hallelujah," and Comrade Harry White, of in mind that the Book of the Acts was written | velocity and steadily gaining on us. I was a Pennsylvania, delighted his companions in by St. Luke, and that he was a physician com- little in advance of Brown and shouted to him misery by recalling the sacrifices made in the petent to write intelligently as to diseases. At to break for the hills, but the horrible din beold days. S. M. Lovell, of Lockport, N. Y., kept | the dictation of St. Peter the sick man was re- hind drowned my voice and I could not hear his hearers in continuous laughter by assuming stored to health. The cure was wrought on the it myself. I spurred my mule up the hillside the role of an excited German veteran. Capt. spot and was permanent. A medical expert and looking back to see if Brown were follow-Jack Adams, of Boston, was heartily welcomed | gives an authoritative account of it. The | ing saw that irresistible current fairly lick him by his comrades, and retired amid great ap- neighborhood believed it was effected and was up and in a minute he, with the mule he was plause. Miss Mamie Little recited charmingly greatly exercised about the wonderful deed. riding, was absorbed in the mass which was the "Weeds of the Army," and, responding to an encore, delivered "The Common Soldier." Gen. R. S. Northcott, Gen. W. H. Powell, Comthat | rade R. T. Powell, J. G. Kilgore, B. Franklin Fisher, President Marlon T. Andrews, and others made short speeches.

Ladies' Aid Society, S. of V. The National Association of the Ladies' Aid Society, S. of V., held a meeting during the week to finish certain work of the Convention held at Helena, Mont., in August. Plans for the future work of the association and for the extension of membership were discussed. This meeting was the largest National meeting so far held, and the encouraging reports and spirited speeches of the officers promise bright things for the future of the organization. Following are the National officers: President. Miss Belle Gray, of Washington, Iowa; Past President, Mrs. J. S. Mason, of Medina, Ohio, Vice-President, Mrs. Holden, of Montana; Chaplain, Miss Davis, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Secretary, Miss Pearl Stevens, of Washington, Iowa.

Gov. Cleaves, of Maine. Hon, Henry B. Cleaves, who has been elected Governor of Maine, was born at Bridgton, Me., in 1840 and received an academic education. Soon after the war began he enlisted as a private soldier in the 23d Me., and was mustered out as First Lieutenant of Co. F, 30th Me., serving three years. He was a brave and efficient officer, and at the close of the war was tendered by Secretary Stanton a commission as Second Licutenant in the Regular Army, but declined After the war Mr. Cleaves studied law and

commenced practice at Portland in 1869. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1875-'76, City Solicitor of Portland from 1877 to 1879, elected Attorney-General of Maine in 1880, and twice re-elected, serving five years. He was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor in 1888, receiving a very large vote in the State Convention, and was numinated by acclamation by the Republican State Convention in June last. Mr. Cleaves is an able lawyer, and enjoys a

very extensive practice, having been for many years a member of the law firm of N. & H. B. Cleaves, of Portland, Me., well known through-Convention to donate \$50 toward the expense of a out New England. He is noted for his acts of charity and kindness toward young men enternever been married.

The Governor-elect is a brother to the late Judge Nathan Cleaves, Democratic candidate for Congress against Hon. Thomas B. Reed in and Chairman of the Maine delegation at the Democratic National Convention at Chicago last June. He is also a brother of Mr. Thomas crintendent be instructed to procure a suitable | P. Cleaves, Clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, United States Senate, who was formerly Secretary of the Senate of Maine and a member of that body.

Conscription.

When the gain of what is termed a whole nation under arms is estimated, the exaggeration of the pompous phrase hides the nakedness of the fact that large numbers of young men are lost to their country by the means to which they resort to escape military service. In Italy and Germany these may be counted by legious; in France men are less numerous. because in France men are more wedded to the native soil, and take to service more gayly and more naturally, but in Italy and Germany thousands flock to emigrant ships, thus choosing life-long self-expatriation, and every year as the military and fiscal burdens grow heavier, will lads go away by preference to lands where, however hard be the work, the dreaded voice of the drill Sergeant cannot reach them, and they "can call their soul their own."

Patriotism is a fine quality, no doubt, but it does not accord with the chill and supercilious apathy which characterizes the general teaching and temper of this age, and a young man may be pardoned if he deem that his country is less a mother worthy of love than a cruel and unworthy stepmother, when she demands three of the fairest years of his life to be spent in the barrack yard, and wrings his cars till the blood drops from them or beats him about the head with the butt of a musket because he does not held his chin high enough or shift his feet quickly enough.

MEDITATION.

large meeting of the Sons of Veterans at Grant | A Study of the International Sunday-School Lesson Appointed for Oct. 9, 1892.

Subject: Æneas Cured and Dorcas Resur-

One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.

INTRODUCTION.

We have found Saul converted, praying, preaching, a Church communicant, an Apostle. Through the influence of Barnabas he was recognized as a follower of Christ. From being a slayer of Christians he becomes a victim of persecution. To save his life he escaped from Jerusalem to Tarsus, his native city. He began his work in earnest.

In our present study we drop St. Paul, and resume our account of St. Peter. We notice two interesting miracles performed by him. known country at that time, and filled with He was not intimidated by the severe treatment he received in consequence of effecting amply prepared. We had a fine outfit, well former miracles.

to the Church. He was a man of tremendous activity, and hence a desirable adherent to any cause. Opposed to the Church, and he made | Apaches, who were bad at that time. We had havoc of it; in its favor, it had rest for a long great difference whether that young man took | which we felt would justify us in working at sides for Christianity, or, on the other hand, continued its enemy. But the "rest" referred to in V. 31 was not

due only to the reversed attitude of Saul. erection in the very Temple of a statue | tools and water on our mules. of the Roman Emperor Caligula. The excitement was intense and continued till Claudius became Emperor, diverting atten- ably calm, not a breath stirred, nor was there tion from the attempt to introduce Chris- a cloud in the sky. The sun came up clear tianity. When Claudius ascended the and hot, and Brown remarked to me we throne, designating Herod Agrippa his repre- toiled up the narrow canyon that we were sure sentative over Judea, persecution broke out of a fine day at any rate. We reached the anew. St. James was slain, and St. Peter put | scene of our operations about 9 o'clock in the in prison.

St. Philip the Deacon having interested in Christianity a goodly number in Samaria, re- We had not gone far when the air became in ceived a visit from Sts. John and Peter. In 8: 25 we leave the account as to St. Peter. He was on way to Jerusalem. Acts 9:32 and on to 12: 20 we learn again of St. Peter.

I. Cure of Eneas.

The account is given in 9:31 to 35, inclusive.

We may suppose an interval of three to four years, and date our study about A. D. 40. The scene of this lesson was Lydda. It was the Lod referred to in 1 Chro., 8: 12; Ezra, 2: 33. The present name is Ludd. It is northwest of Jerusalem, lying between that city and Joppa, In a direct line Jerusalem and Joppa are about as the two cloud-masses met. It was now althe South met in goodly number to renew the | 40 miles apart. Lod is, say, 12 miles southeast | most as dark as midnight, and the raindress acquaintances and companionships of those from Joppa and 28 miles northwest from Jerudark days and to relate their sad experiences. salem. We remember St. Philip, the Deacon, as though the clouds had veritably burst, and Many met who had not seen each other for 27 | made a preaching tour along the coast from | there was a rush of water like a Niagara com-The most affecting meeting was the one ity there. The Romans formerly burned Lod, ring down the canyon for our lives. The hills which followed the inquiry: "Are any of the but it had been rebuilt and named in honor of sides were a raging cataract of water. Great Bell Isle prisoners here who helped to eat the Jupiter, Diospolis. It was once (twelfth cen-Lieutenant's dog in 1863?" When the laugh- tury) the Sce city of the Bishop of St. George. Comrades E. L. Oviott, of Tate, Neb.; C. L. of him they tell the legend of the dragon. small depressions, and in a few minutes tors Church, of Wellington, O., and W. H. Baker, of There he was a martyr, and there visitors are them out to ravines. In places we could Oklahoma Territory, quickly made their way | yet shown his tomb. In general, the city is | the soil washed clean to the bed rock and the to the stand and clasped each other in their now practically a desolation. It was situated arms, and told how one day the big dog of the | in a region named Saron or Sharon. (1 Ch., Confederate Lieutenant wandered into their | 5:16.) Sharon was a noted plain, extending quarters and was quickly dispatched by the from Joppa to Cesarea, and, by reason of its starving men and eaten. Some of them did not beauty and fertility, furnishing delightful fig- the roar of a thousand cataracts. The noise

> It was at Ludd Eness lived. The name is Grecian, and we may suppose the bearer was a -being swept forward by the force behind Helenist, perhaps a Greek proselyter to the dust is swept before the broom of the housewife. Hebrew religion, or a Jew with a Grecian those cured by our Savior. It is well to keep | wall behind us was increasing in hight and The patient was able at once to do what he could not have effected during several years in the maw of some monster. before. Instead of occupying a bed he was able to make it up.

1. Obey Christ. Compare verse 32 with St. Mt., 28: 19. Notice in this connection that St. Philip, the Deacon, was acting in the line of Christ's commandment when he went along the Mediterranean Sea preaching. (Acts. 8: 40.) 2. The sick may seek religious help. The praying for the sick is in place. Clergymen should visit the sick and comfort and help

them. 3. Obey. Do as directed when it is clearly in the line of duty. Regard for instructions of clergymen as to duties relating to the physical, mental, and spiritual is part of the reverence we owe to God's ministers.

4. Manual work is befitting. All should help themselves when able. 5. Christian work magnifies the religion of Christ, recommending it to a needy world, making it practicable, appealing for its support, showing its adaptability to our conditions in

this human life.

II. Resurrection of Dorcas. We have the report in Acts, 9: 36-42. Dorcas lived at Joppa. We have also the forms Japho, Jasta, Japha, Yasa, Joppe. It was in the tribe of Dan. It is said there are now about 8,000 inhabitants, consisting of Turks, Arabs, Christians. The last mentioned are (Roman) Catholics, Greeks, Maronites, Armenians. Joppa was practically the scaport of

Jernsalem. Dorcas. The word means a doe, roe, antelope, gazel. Dorcas was probably a Jewess, for St. Peter expresses no objection to going to her as he did express in the case of Cornelius, mentioned in the next chapter. She was called Tabitha, which is an equivalent in Aramæan (or Syro-Chaldee) for Dorcas. Tabitha was a disciple of Christ. She was charitable to the poor. It may be she possessed considerable wealth. She, however, performed manual work. If not by riches, yet by industry, she was able to help others rather than in a condition of de-

pendence. The disease from which Dorcas suffered is not named. Nor are we told of its duration. Immeuse bowlders which had been carried for Joppa is not far from Lydda. Probably the from their original resting place and left in the cure of Eness had been reported at Jopps. This fact may have led to the sending of a delegation (two men) to St. Peter. It may be the messengers went before Dorcas died, in hopes St. Peter could cure her. It may not have been imagined he could raise one from the dead. If we take "delay" (V. 38) in its usual sense we would infer haste was urged, lest he

get to Dorcas too late. Why did St. Peter "put them all forth? Views. 1. In imitation of Christ in the case of the daughter of Jairus. 2. To be relieved from confusion in his prayer for Dorcas. 3. Because he was not sure he could raise her to life, and to avoid publicity in case of failure. 4. To rerade Story, of Philadelphia, gave a short selieve Doreas from excitement and possible fearcount of the work that the League had accemfulness when she waked again to life. Why send for St. Peter? We notice views. 1. To save Dorcas from dying. 2. To raise her from the dead. 3. To attend the funeral of Dorcas.

4. To secure his sympathy. Suggestions.

1. It is not proof a person is not a Christian, to wit, that he sickens and dies. (Cf. Vs. 36, 2. Let the news spread of what is being done by Christians. It is well to tell what Christi-

3. Send for the clergy in times of domestic affliction. They may not sid in just the same ways St. Peter could, but they can carry comfort and much help. (V. 38.) 4. So live the poor may point to your good deeds and love your memory.

anity is effecting. (V. 38.)

5. Sewing (Dorcas) societies in interest of the poor are to be commended, 6. Ministers must do what they can to cheer and aid the poor and distressed. 7. Sympathize with the sorrowing. You

may not give back to them their dead, but your concern for them will be a great relief. 8. Cultivate faith. (V. 42.) III. As to Verse 43.

moving the old walls and dismantling the for- THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

tifications of Jaffa. In cutting a gate through a water battery at an angle of the sea wall built by Vespasian, and directly in front of the reputed house of Simon the Tanner they came upon three oval-shaped tanners' vats hown out of the natural rock and lined with Roman cement, down very near the sea, and similar in every respect to those in use 18 centuries ago. The house on the rocky bluffs above, and from which steps lead down to the vats, may in all probability have been the identical spot where the house of Simon stood, with whom Peter was sojourning when he saw his wonderful vision, and received the servants of Cornelius, who came all the way from Cesarea to have the Apostle visit their master in that city."

RACING A CLOUDBURST.

Thrilling Adventure of a Prospector in Arizona.

PEAKING of cloudbursts," said Col. other day, " I had a little personal experience in that line once, and never want it repeated. It was in the Summer of 1872. A young fellow named George Brown

and I were prospecting in the Huachuca Mountains in Arizona. It was a comparatively undangers of all kinds, against which we were stored with provisions, and we carried good The conversion of Saul was of great utility arms and an abundance of ammunition. This for the double purpose of killing game and defending ourselves against possible attacks of been out from civilization about six weeks, and time from persecution. (V. 31.) It made a had made some small discoveries, but nothing that time, so we pushed further up the mountains, following up a canyon as far as we could go with our team, and when we could take our wagon no further we made camp, and each day Jews just at that time were distressed over the | prospected the country around it, packing our

> "We had started out early one morning on one of these expeditions. The air was remarkmorning, and tying our mules to a clump of bushes proceeded on our climb up the hills tensely sultry and a mass of light, fleecy clouds began to gather overhead, apparently the vanguard of two denser masses which were forming north and south of us. Then a few drops of rain fell and the cloud-masses thickened, became blacker, and seemed to rapidly approach each other.

> "Seeing that a storm was upon us Brown and I started down the mountain for our mules. the clouds above in the meantime coming together, the darkness increasing and drops as large, apparently, as saucers falling around us. We redoubled our speed and gained our mules increased in size and rapidity until it seemed

"We had reached our mules and were spur trees were washed out by the roots; huge bowlders were rolled down into the canyon whole mass tumbling into the canyon through

which we were riding. "It was a ride for life. Behind us was a solid wall of water 50 feet high, coming with was deafening. In the face of this wall of water was a mass of debris-whole trees turning end over end, bowlders as large as a house

"We were urging our poor beasts to their We remember meeting that disease among rain still falling in torrents, while that terrible rolling down the canyon as one might disappear

> "I could not stop to look further for him. The rolling wall of water was coming down the canyon with the speed of an express train and every second lessened the distance between it and me. It was a matter of self-preservation, a race for life with the elements. I had got down the canyon to a place where it was widening and the stream spread out in width. losing somewhat of its depth; but still is seemed to press on like some hideous monster upon its prey and fearful lest it should be baffled. I was gaining on the side hill, but the current was gaining on me. Moment by moment it came nearer. It was now but a few feet distant. If I could but force my poor beast a few feet higher up the montain we should be above its force and be safe. I thrust the rowels deep in his sides and he gave a mad plunge. The water had reached us and I felt him carried off his feet. I grasped an overhanging bush and he was swept away in the torrent, leaving me suspended, my feet just touching the surface of the water. I hung on that bush for my life, and despite the strong est exertions on my part it was all I could de

to keep from being carried away. "In a few moments the fury of the storm had passed, the water abated sufficiently to permit me to obtain a footing, and I turned my way higher up the mountain to a place of safety, where, drenched to the skin, I swaited

the subsidence of the water. "The storm cleared off just as suddenly as it had begun, the whole time occupied having been little more than I have taken in the telling, but in these few moments a dry canyou had been converted into a razing torrent. the mountain-side had been denuded, thousands upon thousands of tons of earth and rock had been carried to the valley balsy and the whole face of the country had been changed. The clouds had expended their force and in a few moments resolved themselves again into fleece and then disappeared. The oun shone bright and clear, the torrent had rolledaway and nothing was left to tell of the awful cataclysm but the scene of devastation left behind. A mark on the mountain side far shove the level of the canyon told its depth. Trees uprooted and scattered marked its course. course showed its power, while the desolation

around me proved its destructiveness. "As soon as I could safely descend from my place of refuge I went into the canvon below and made a thorough search for poor Brown, but could not find the least sign of him. The mules we had ridden had also disappeared, and not a vestige of our camp remained.'

Maimed Soldiers' League. The Maimed Soldiers' League met at the U. V. L. hall. The officers for the meeting weres President, Dr. Purman, of Washington, and Secretary, J. M. Davis, of Massachusetts. Com-

plished. The following resolutions were adopted: Resolved, That the House Committee on Invalid Pensions are hereby respectfully petitioned to at once favorably report Senate Bill No. 641, as passed by the Senate to the House, and request early ac-

tion on said bill. Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to each member of the House Commi tee by the Secretary of this meeting.

The resolution was signed by every one. Breathes There a Man Who can inhale malaria-breeding air with im-

punity? No, not unless he be fortified against its

insidious poison with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then, indeed, is he defended. Not only is this medicine most thorough as a bulwark against chills and fever and billous remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, billiousness, nervousness and kidney trouble. If each subscriber to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE will charge himself with getting

one new subscriber the circulation of the paper will be doubled at once, and with little trouble. Let each subscriber try it.

If you want to buy a buggy, wagon, harness We simply append the following: "An or- or anything else in the line of horse equipder was recently issued by the Sultan for re- ments you can save money by ordering from